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Netherlandic Treasures

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Netherlandic Treasures

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Guest curator Karla Vandersypen gratefully thanks Pablo Alvarez, Martha Conway, Karl Longstreth, and Tim Utter; Cathleen Baker, Thomas Hogarth, Brooke Adams, Erin Kraus, and Melissa Gomis.

Please visit the online exhibit at:
<http://www.lib.umich.edu/netherlandic-treasures/welcome.html>

Netherlandic Treasures

This exhibition is a selection of some of the most notable Dutch and Flemish printed books, manuscripts, and maps held by the University of Michigan Library: the earliest, most beautiful, rarest, or the most unusual. A special point has been made to tell how and why these materials have been acquired over the years. One could reduce the “why” to two principal reasons: the efforts of past librarians and administrators to create a research collection in the Midwest of the United States, and the presence of a significant group of inhabitants of Dutch heritage in the western part of the state of Michigan. Information as to the “how” is part of the explanatory label for most items shown: when and from whom purchased or received as a gift.

The earliest item is also one of the most beautiful: an illuminated Book of Hours, written and painted on vellum in The Netherlands during the second quarter of the fifteenth century. It is a fine example of a late medieval personal prayer book. Another visually impressive work is a full-leather binding with the blind-stamped design of the allegorical figure, Hope, on both front and back covers. This “Spes panel” was designed in Leuven, Belgium, and employed there by two different bookbinders between 1520 and 1560.

A number of the historical works in this exhibit document the long struggle of the Low Countries to evict their Spanish oppressors in the 16th and 17th centuries. The titles range from pamphlet accounts of rebel actions and texts of treaties to the many-volumed history of the Dutch wars by Pieter Bor, whose life spanned most of the period of the troubles. A few of the historical volumes also include engraved illustrations: a 1677 history of the city of Dordrecht features a folding plate by Romeyn de Hooghe of a disastrous flood of 1421; an account of Amsterdam’s principal theatre, the *schouwberg*, is illustrated with several dramatic plates showing the conflagration that, in 1772, destroyed the first building.

The art of printing came early to the Low Countries. Examples are shown from 1480 and 1491, as well as many from the 1500s and 1600s. A large variety of typefaces is also in evidence, including an example of the decorative “civilité,” designed in France in 1557.

Works of some of the most famous Netherlandic poets, philosophers, and scientists are present in the exhibition in early editions: Vondel, Constantijn Huygens, Desiderius Erasmus, Benedict de Spinoza, Rembert Dodoens, and Anthony van Leeuwenhoek.

From the U-M Clark Library Map Collection are samples of the cartographer's art, dating from about 1570 to 1701. Most of these are hand-colored examples with elaborate cartouches and lovely many-masted sailing ships and sea monsters scattered over the oceans.

Manuscripts, Bindings, Early Printers

Mich. MS. 245

[Netherlandic Book of Hours]

Manuscript on vellum

2nd quarter of 15th century

A fine example of a late medieval personal prayer book containing prayers or offices to be said at the canonical hours.

In an unusually small format (a pocket size of 3 x 4 in.), this book is also somewhat different textually. The Psalms, for example, are abbreviated, as if intended to be said by someone in a hurry, traveling, or in military service. In addition, it seems to have been made for an English patron. The Hours of the Virgin are according to English use, and the Litany of the Saints includes English figures such as Oswald, Cuthbert, Alban, and Edmund.

Purchased in 1988 from antiquarian book dealer, A & C Sokol (London).

Guido delle Colonne (13th century)

Historiae destructionis Troiae.

[Leuven: Johann de Paderborn (Westphalia), ca. 1480]

An example of the printing work of Johann de Paderborn, better known as Johannes de Westphalia, the earliest among the printers of the

Netherlands whom we know by name. He was trained in Italy and in 1472 came to Leuven, Belgium, where he printed a large number of text books, mostly in Latin, for the Catholic University of Leuven. Manuscript ownership mark from Coimbra on first leaf.

Purchased for the Stephen Spaulding Collection in 1939 from antiquarian book dealer Davis and Orioli (London). The Spaulding Collection was established by Colonel Thomas M. Spaulding (U-M class of 1902) and his wife in the name of their son Stephen, who died while an undergraduate at the University of Michigan in 1925. The collection is especially strong in early printed books and manuscripts, military art and science, fine illustrated books, and English local history.

Michael, of Hungary

Sermones praedicabiles

Deventer: [Richardus Pafraet], 1491

The printer, Pafraet, was a native of Cologne, where he learned the art of printing. He began printing in Deventer in 1477. His establishment there was at Platea Episcopi from 1477 to 1511. This is one of the first books printed at Deventer.

Purchased on Dunning fund (established 1924 at the bequest of Silas Wright Dunning), 1955, from Christensen (bookseller Niels H. Christensen, Bloomfield, NJ?).

[Netherlandic religious manuscript]

Manuscript on vellum and paper

16th century

A collection of observations on various religious subjects, the book contains chapters on the sacrament of penance, on humility, and on dependence on divine grace, and includes a few prayers. The language is that of the north-east of the Netherlands.

Acquired in 1954 from the antiquarian dealer Lowdermilk (Washington, DC) for the Stephen Spaulding Coll.

Adriaan van Baerland (1488?–1542?)
Hollandiae comitum historia ac icones
 Leiden: Plantin, 1584

A history, with portraits, of the counts of Holland and Zeeland from the 9th century up to Charles V King of Spain and Holy Roman Emperor, and his son Philip II of Spain. Also includes a life of Charles, Duke of Burgundy (1433–1477) and a catalogue and description of the acts of the bishops of Utrecht.

Purchased in 1929 on the Reference Fund from Baker (bookseller G.A. Baker, NY?).

De Batavia
 Manuscript on paper
 ca. 1600

Treatise in Latin, illustrated with 40 hand-painted coats of arms. A genealogical history, chiefly of the counts of Holland from ca. 200 B.C.E. to 1597. The arms shown are of Margaret of Austria (1522–1586), Duchess of Parma, and regent of the Netherlands from 1559 to 1567 on behalf of her half-brother Philip II of Spain.

Purchased in 1970 for the Stephen Spaulding Collection from antiquarian book dealer William Salloch (NY).

Francois Baudouin (1520–1573)
Notae ad lib. I & II. digest. seu pandectarum
 Basiliae: per Ioannem Oporinum, [1557?]
 [plus two other titles by Baudouin]

Three titles on Roman law by the law scholar Baudouin. The blind-stamped design called the “Spes panel” (depicting the allegorical figure, Hope) that decorates the upper and lower covers of this book, was designed in Leuven and employed by two different bookbinders there between 1520 and 1560.

Gift, 1980, of Bernard A. Uhlendorf, Ann Arbor collector of early printed books and modern fine printing.

Rudolf Agricola (1443–1485)

Nonnulla opuscula

[Antwerp: T. Martinus, 1511]

Letters, orations, and poems by the Dutch humanist Agricola, born Roelof Huisman in Baflo, province Groningen. The printer is Thierry (Dirk) Martens, one of the earliest printers of note in the Low Countries. He was trained in Venice, worked in Aalst, Belgium, with Johannes de Westfalia (see one of the latter's works in this case) and alone there from 1474 to 1492. After this, he was a printer of outstanding academic importance in Leuven and Antwerp.

Purchased in 1932 on European History Fund from Ann Arbor bookseller George Wahr.

Historical Sources

[Dutch Historical Pamphlets, vol. 1]

[1534–1577]

These are the earliest imprints in a collection of nearly 4,200 historical, political, and religious pamphlets dating from 1534–1845. This collection is surpassed in size and importance only by that in the Koninklijke Bibliotheek at The Hague. Dutch bibliographer W.P.C. Knuttel worked most of his career on an extensive catalogue of these pamphlets, published in 9 volumes from 1889–1920, based on the collection at The Hague.

Purchased primarily in 1925 and 1928 from bookseller Nijhoff (The Hague).

Carel van Mander (1548–1606)

Het schilder-boek

Amsterdam: Jacob Pietersz. Wachter, 1618

First published in 1604, this account of the lives of famous artists from ancient times to the author's day is important for the very fact of its having been written in Dutch. Like vernacular accounts of voyages and contemporary historical chronicles, it extended the boundaries of Dutch literature. It is also of great value for art history.

The present volume includes six works by Mander, which make up *Het schilder-boek*. Shown here is an opening from the section called *Het leven der doorluchtighe Nederlandtsche en Hoogh-Duytsche schilders* (Amsterdam: voor C.v.d. Plasse, 1617).

Mander was a painter, as well as a poet and prose writer. He was born near Kortrijk (present-day Belgium), traveled in Italy, and left the Southern Netherlands in 1583 to set up in Haarlem, and thereafter in Amsterdam.

Purchased in 1928 from bookseller Nijhoff (The Hague).

Pieter Christiaanszoon Bor (1559–1635)

Nederlandsche oorloghen, beroerten en borgerlijcke oneenicheyden

Leiden: G. Basson, and Amsterdam: M. Colyn, 1621–[1634]

5 vols. in 6

Bor's is the most valuable history of the Dutch wars of independence, 1556–1648, because he made use of original sources of his day. This engraved plate depicts an episode from the Dutch revolt against Spain: the town of Maastricht is besieged by the General of the Netherlands for Spain, Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma. After an obstinate resistance, the town was taken and suffered a horrible sack and slaughter.

Purchased in 1917 from bookseller Kroch (Chicago).

Matthys Balen (b. 1610)

Beschryvinge der stad Dordrecht

Dordrecht: Symon Onder de Linde, 1677

A life-long citizen of Dordrecht, Balen is known as the historian of his native city. Because he had access to city archives at a time when it was not open to the public, this work is of substantial historical value for its details about the government of the city, its notable families, and its most important buildings.

This work is notable, too, for numerous illustrations, including 6 folding plates by the painter, etcher, and illustrator Romeyn de Hooghe

(1645–1708). This plate shows the flooding of the diked polder-land around Dordrecht in 1421. Most of South Holland was inundated, with the destruction of villages, churches, and great estates. Thousands of people drowned.

Purchased in 1986 on the Hulst Fund from Ursus Books (NY).

Jan Fokke (d. 1772)

Historie van den Amsterdamschen schouwburg

Amsterdam: G. Warnars, en P. den Hengst, 1772

Account of the 1772 destruction by fire of the *schouwburg* in Amsterdam, the city's principal theatre. Bound with it is *Historie van den nieuwen Amsterdamschen schouwburg* (Amsterdam: G. Warnars, en P. den Hengst, 1775), also attributed to Fokke. Four folding engraved plates depict views of the fire. In the second work, five plates show the new theatre's façade and interior.

The two titles have also been attributed to Myndert de Boer; Fokke's and De Boer's names are signed to poems about the fire and/or to a jubilant tribute to the new building.

Purchased in 1996 on the Hulst Fund from bookseller Christian Koenig (Zelham, The Netherlands). The Hulst Fund was established in 1956 from the estate of John Hulst (UM class of 1895, Engineering) of Grand Rapids, Michigan, for the acquisition of books on the history and literature of The Netherlands.

Tweejaarige reyze rondom de wereld, ter nader ontdekkinge der onbekende zuydlanden, met drie schepen, in het jaar 1721, door last van de Nederlandsche Westindische Maatschappij

Dordrecht: J. van Braam, 1728

This is an anonymous account of Commodore Jacob Roggeveen's 1721–1723 circumnavigation of the world under the direction of the Dutch West India Company. The voyage was to be a project for discovering something of the supposed, vast, southern continent, a mystery that was

not solved until the Cook voyages of the late-18th century. Also included in this volume is an account of the voyage of the Dutch East India ship *Barneveld* to the Cape of Good Hope in 1719, with a stop at Madagascar.

Gift in 1964 of Mrs. Alina R. Crummey.

Language and Literature

Thesaurus theutonicae linguae; schat der Neder-duytscher spraken
Antwerp: C. Plantin, 1573

A dictionary of Flemish words and expressions with French and Latin equivalents. The publication of this book is an indication of the increasing importance of the vernacular in scholarly publishing at the end of the 16th century. The printer Plantin was in a position to know at first hand the inconvenience of non-standardized spelling, which such a dictionary as this could help remedy.

Christophe Plantin, originally a Frenchman, settled in prosperous Antwerp in the 16th century. He founded a commercial printing house that survived the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries and remained of importance for the next three centuries.

Purchased in 1928 from bookseller Nijhoff (The Hague).

Roemer Visscher (1547–1620)
t'Loff vande mutse, ende van een blaauwe scheen
Leyden: I.P. Jacobszoon, 1612

This is a collection of amusing jests and epigrams in rhyme, partly printed in a “civilité” typeface. Like Hooft, Visscher was a contributor to the revival of Dutch language and letters at the end of the 16th century. Both were members of the Amsterdam Chamber of Rhetoric, *De Eglantier*, where most of Visscher’s verses were first read aloud.

Visscher is especially remembered in the history of literature because his Amsterdam residence was a focal point of a lively cultural traffic, and

his two daughters Anna and Maria were among the most celebrated women of this circle.

Gift in 1951 of Marcus M. and Mary Stone Farley Foundation.

Joost van den Vondel (1587–1679)

Brieven der heilige maeghden, martelaressen

Amsterdam: D. vander Stichel, voor A. de Wees, 1642

Lucifer; treurspel

Amsterdam: voor A. de Wees, 1654

Early editions of two titles by Vondel, one of Dutch literature's greatest figures. During the emergence of the Dutch nation in the 17th century, Vondel was the national poet.

Both volumes the gift in 1923 of Lucious Lee Hubbard, Regent of the University of Michigan.

Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft (1581–1647)

P.C. Hoofts werken

Amsterdam: J. Lescailje, 1671

Historian, poet, and dramatist, Hooft exhibited in his works a pronounced Renaissance spirit: his famous history of the Dutch revolt against Spain in the classical style of Tacitus; his sonnets and other poetry which show the influence of French and Italian Renaissance lyricism; his classical tragedies, pastoral plays, and farces. He was a member of the Amsterdam Chamber of Rhetoric, De Eglantier.

This work, "Emblemata amatoria / Afbeeldinghen van minne / Emblemes d'amour" was first published in 1611. Emblem books form a separate genre that flourished particularly in The Netherlands in the 17th century. Each emblem consists of an engraved illustration, an emblematic explanation of the illustration in verse or prose, and a motto. Looking at these three elements together makes the sense of the emblem clear.

Purchased in 1915 from bookseller Erdman.

Constantijn Huygens, heer van Zuilichem (1596–1687)

Koren-bloemen; Nederlandsche gedichten

Amsterdam: J. van Ravesteyn, 1672

This book is the second edition of the collected Dutch poems of this diplomat, musician, humanistic scholar, and politician, which were first published thus in 1658. “Oogentroost” is one of the poet’s best-known works. It is a consolatory poem to Parthenine (Lucretia van Trello) on becoming blind in one eye (the *verduijstering*: the darkening of her eye).

Purchased on the Director’s Fund, date and source unknown.

Golden Age Scholars; Early Scientific Works

Desiderius Erasmus (1466?–1536)

Epistolae...ad diversos, & aliorum ad illu, per amicos eruditos

Basiliae: apud Io. Frobenium, 1521

Collected letters of the foremost humanist scholar of Rotterdam, Erasmus, whose reputation was international even in his own time. His influence began to be felt in Europe after 1500 through his writings and his personal friendships. The letters printed here demonstrate the breadth of his contacts; his correspondents included Guillaume Bude, Philip Melanchton, and Thomas More, among many others.

Gift in 1930 of Myrtle A. Crummer. She was associated with her husband, Dr. LeRoy Crummer (B.S., U-M, 1893), in the donation of his collection of rare medical books to the University of Michigan in the 1930s and 1940s.

Hugo Grotius (1583–1645)

De iure belli ac pacis libri tres

Amsterdam: apud Guilielmum Blaeuw, 1631

Philologist, philosopher, theologian, diplomat, and historian, Grotius is best known as a jurist because of this work. The 1631 edition is the very rare and most important second authorized edition of Grotius’s great contribution to the development of international law.

Purchased in 1919 from bookseller Nijhoff (The Hague).

Benedict de Spinoza (1632–1677)

Tractatus theologico-politicus

Hamburgi: apud Henricum Kunrath, 1670

Spinoza was born in Amsterdam to a distinguished family of Jewish exiles from Spain. While supporting himself as a lens grinder, he devoted much of his time to the development of his philosophy and carried on a wide correspondence with contemporary scholars. This is his first great work and constitutes an extension to political thought of his ethical views. It was published anonymously, with a false imprint: for “Hamburg” read Amsterdam.

Purchased in 1954 from antiquarian book dealer Leona Rostenberg (NY).

Rembert Dodoens (1517–1585)

Cruydeboeck

Antwerp: J. vander Loe, 1554

Although he also composed works on cosmography and medicine, Dodoens is best known for his great botanical works. This work is the Dutch version of his *De stirpium historia* and is a national herbal devoted to species indigenous to the Flemish provinces. The plants are grouped according to their properties rather than in alphabetical order as had been the rule in earlier medical botanies.

Purchased in 1943 from antiquarian book dealer Wheldon & Wesley (London).

Simon Stevin (1548–1620)

De beghinselen des waterwichts

Antwerp: C. Plantin, 1586

With this were issued and are bound together in this copy the author's *De beghinselen der weeghconst* and his *De weeghdaet*. Stevin, an experimental and theoretical scientist, was also an accomplished engineer, especially in the fields of mechanical statics and hydrostatics.

By choosing to write his works in the vernacular and by including a special preface to *De beghinselen des waterwichts*, “On the Worthiness

of the Dutch language,” Stevin supported the prestige of Dutch, in particular northern Dutch.

Purchased in 1908 from bookseller Henry Sotheran (London).

Anthony van Leeuwenhoek (1632–1723)

Opera omnia, seu arcana naturae (4 vols.)

Leiden: apud J.A. Langerak, etc., 1719–1722

Leeuwenhoek discovered a hitherto unknown world with the aid of his microscopes, for which he ground the lenses. He examined countless micro-organisms and tissue samples and gave the first complete descriptions of bacteria, protozoa, and red blood cells. He was elected to the Royal Society, London, in recognition of his work.

Purchased in 1940 on Dunning Fund (source unknown).

Maps

Willem Janszoon Blaeu (1571–1638)

India quae orientalis dicitur, et insulae adiacentes

[Amsterdam: apud G. et I. Blaeu, 1640]

Blaeu ranks with Mercator and Ortelius among the foremost cartographers of the 17th century. His map-publishing business, founded in Amsterdam and continued by his sons Joan and Cornelius, produced great numbers of all kinds of maps and atlases. The firm flourished for more than 40 years until a fire in 1672 destroyed their premises with a loss of virtually all equipment and stock and most of the printing plates.

Their map of East Asia is especially attractive. It shows some of the Dutch discoveries in Australia in the lower right corner. The map continued to be issued up to the atlas of 1662, well after some of its information was superseded (for example, by the discoveries of Abel Janszoon Tasman in his voyages of 1642–1644). In effect, this map became an historical record of Dutch discoveries in the archipelago between 1606 and 1623.

Purchased from the estate of American expatriate Henry Vignaud, after the latter's

death in Paris in 1922. The University of Michigan representative negotiating the purchase was Librarian William Warner Bishop.

Willem Janszoon Blaeu (1571–1638)

Moluccae insulae celeberrimae

Amsterdam: Guiljelmus Blaeuw, [1643]

The discoveries in the East Indies of 16th-century circumnavigators Sir Francis Drake in 1577–1580 and Thomas Cavendish in 1587, plus those by Dutch expeditions, led to the establishment of the Dutch East India Company in 1602. Within ten years, the Dutch dominated trade with the Spice Islands of the Moluccas, earlier a Portuguese domain. Gradually, Dutch influence and control extended to a large part of the East Indian archipelago.

Among the most important of the Spice Islands were Ternate, Tidoro, and Gilolo, all three for the abundance of cloves. Note that this map is oriented with north to the right.

Purchased from the estate of Henry Vignaud in 1922.

Abraham Ortelius (1527–1598)

Americae sive novi orbis, nova descriptio

[Antwerp: printed by Aegid. Coppenius Diesth, 1570 or later]

A publisher and retailer of maps, Ortelius first produced his famous atlas, *Theatrum orbis terrarum*, in 1570. This uniform collection of modern maps had a huge impact on the spread of geographical knowledge. It was bought by commercial firms, scholars, kings, and poets. It went through some 24 editions in Ortelius's lifetime and another 10 after his death.

New data were incorporated into the maps over the years. The bulge to the south-western coast of South America, as shown in the map here, was removed in the 1587 edition.

Gift in 1923 from University of Michigan Regent L.L. Hubbard.

Frederik de Wit

Nova totius Americae descriptio

[Amsterdam: s.n.], 1660.

A respected Amsterdam mapmaker, De Wit bought some of the printing plates that survived the fire at the Blaeu firm in 1672. His first map of America, shown here, was not part of a specific atlas and is a blend of many different sources. The title cartouche shows a native American riding an armadillo.

Gift in 1923 of University of Michigan Regent L.L. Hubbard.

Jan Jansson (1588–1664)

Mar del Zur | Hispanis | Mare Pacificum

[Amsterdam: apud Joannem Janssonium, 1685?]

Jansson joined the map-publishing business of Jodocus Hondius upon his marriage to the latter's daughter in 1612. This chart was the first to show the whole of the Pacific Ocean. It was part of Jansson's sea atlas, which was the fifth volume of his *Atlas novus*, 1650. The chain of islands shown extending across the southern Pacific are here identified as being discovered by one Hernando Galego in 1576, sent by the King of Spain. The present example is the second state of this chart, incorporating Tasman's discoveries in New Zealand and Tasmania, plus the coast lines of southern New Guinea and Cape York, Australia from the earlier state (1650).

Gift in 1923 of University of Michigan Regent L.L. Hubbard.

Heyman van der Dyck

Kaartboek van Voorne, Goeree en Overflakkee

[Leiden: Pieter van der Aa, 1701]:

“Generale caarte ende afbeeldinge vanden eylande van West Voorn”

“Caarte vande polder vanden ouden Oost Dyck in West Voorn”

[facsimile]

Both maps displayed here show *polder* land—drained and arable—on what was then called the island of West Voorn. It is now Voorne-en-Putten, province South Holland. The original map is an overview; the

facsimile is a large-scale view of the village Oost Dyck on the island.

The set of maps from which these are selected is notable for its beautiful engraved decorations. The cartouches are by Jan Luiken (1649–1712). The publisher, Van der Aa, was a prolific issuer of printed matter, including many maps and atlases.

Gift in 1948 of Professor J.A. vanden Broeck (Engineering Mechanics, University of Michigan).

Nederland wegenkaart [Road map]

ca. 2000

Willem Janszoon Blaeu (1571–1638)

Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula

[Amsterdam: Blaeu, 1642]

“This world map prefaced atlases published by the Blaeu establishment from 1630 until it was superseded by a twin-hemispherical design in 1662...it is celebrated as one of the supreme examples of the map-maker’s art.”

—John Goss

Blaeu’s the Grand Atlas of the 17th-Century World

(New York: Rizzoli, 1991)

Gift in 1923 of University of Michigan Regent L.L. Hubbard.

Gerhard Mercator (1512–1594)

Burgundia Ducatus

[Amsterdam: s.n., 163–]

The most famous cartographer after Ptolemy, Mercator studied philosophy, and then mathematics, at the University of Leuven under Gemma Frisius. He became an expert on making mathematical instruments, as a land surveyor, and, after 1537, as a cartographer and maker of globes. He also qualified as a copper-engraver.

Mercator’s maps are original, based on contemporary knowledge of

the earth's topography and drawn to his conception. The best-selling atlas at the time, that of Ortelius, first issued in 1570, was by contrast a generalization of existing maps.

The *Burgundia Ducatus* is from the first part of Mercator's book of modern maps (France, Germany, and the Netherlands); the image is unchanged from the original 1585 edition. North is oriented to the right. Part two came out in 1589, and part three in 1595, completed by Mercator's son, Rumold (see the small world map in this case). After Rumold's death (1599), when the plates for the maps were sold to Jodocus Hondius of Amsterdam, the full Mercator *Atlas* achieved a much greater distribution and fame.

From the estate of Henry Vignaud, an American who spent most of his life in Paris. He was a scholar of the early explorers of the New World, and his impressive library of Americana was acquired by the University of Michigan in 1922 after his death.

Rumold Mercator (ca. 1545–1599)

Orbis terrae compendiosa descriptio

Venetia: Gio. Battista, & Giorgio Galignani Fratelli, [1598]

The youngest son of Gerhard Mercator, Rumold was a cartographer and bookseller in England and Antwerp. He was responsible for finishing his father's *Atlas*.

This double-hemispherical world map was first published in 1587. The version shown is a reduced rendering by Girolamo Porro re-engraved for a Venice edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*.

Jan Jansson (1588–1664)

Tabula castelli ad Sandflitam, qua simul inundati agri, alluviones, fossae, alvei, quae Bergas ad Zomam et Antverpiam interjacent, annotantur

Amstelodami: Jansson, 1647

This map is from the second part of Jansson's *Nieuwen atlas*, which contains maps of the Netherlands, France, and Spain. It shows parts of present-day northern Belgium, e.g., Antwerp, and the adjoining parts of the southern Netherlands, e.g., Bergen op Zoom.

The focus is on Zandvliet, in the upper center of the map, which today

is a small consolidated municipality (Berendrecht-Zandvliet-Lillo) on the Scheldt River; in 1647, it was a fortified city with walls and entrenchments that gave it the appearance of a citadel. The fortress was built by the Spanish to strengthen the defenses of Antwerp against the Protestant forces of the northern Netherlands. Note that north is oriented to the left. Zandvliet and other fortified towns are colored in red marked by flags.

Gift in 2009 of Tom Beauvais.

Nicolaes Visscher (1649–1702)

Mechlinia Dominium, et Aerschot Ducatus

[Amsterdam: Visscher, 166–?]

From the atlas *Germania inferior... / Kaert-boeck van de XVII Nederlantsche provincien* published by Nicolaes (II) Visscher, which contained 21 maps of the Low Countries.

The second Nicolaes Visscher worked with his father, Nicolaes (I) Visscher, and succeeded him in the family engraving and publishing business upon the latter's death in 1679.

This map shows central Belgium, including Mechelen, Aarschot, Dendermonde, Lier, Antwerp, Louvain, and Brussels. Boundaries are outlined in color. Oriented with north to the right.

Nicolaes Visscher (1649–1702)

Ultraiectini domininii tabula, multo aliis auctor et correctior

[Amsterdam: Visscher, 1684]

From the atlas *Germania inferior... / Kaert-boeck van de XVII Nederlantsche provincien* published by Nicolaes (II) Visscher, which contained 21 maps of the Low Countries.

Oriented with north to the lower right, Utrecht in the center, and Amsterdam and the Zuyder Zee in the lower right quadrant. With boundaries outlined in color. The two decorative cartouches are by Romeyn de Hooghe (1645–1708), Dutch engraver, designer, and printer. Nicolaes Visscher (1618–1679)

Kennemaria et Westfrisia vulgo et vernaculé Noord-Holland
Amsterdam: Covens et Mortier, [1698]

Attributed to Nicolaes (I) Visscher. The publishers of this map, the Amsterdam firm of Covens and Mortier, republished the works of the great 17th- and 18th-century Dutch and French cartographers.

This map shows northern Holland between Amsterdam and the lower edges of the island of Texel at the far north, including Enkhuizen to the east and Kennemerland along the west coast near Haarlem. The dedication cartouche is made up of 7 coats of arms; the title cartouche portrays a Dutch pastoral scene.

Purchased from the estate of Henry Vignaud in 1922.



Thank you for coming to see this exhibition.

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